



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1821.

To Correspondents.—"DOLLY" is entirely inadmissible—her indecorous expressions may suit the meridian of the place from whence she dates her effusion; but not the customs of a public Journal.

"TRITONIA" in reply to "ADEMATE" is again unavoidably omitted—but shall certainly appear next week.

"LUCRETIA" in reply to the same, shall also appear.

"CLARISSA CANDID" if possible, like wise.

The Editor's compliments to writers on *Snuff*, *rubbing sticks*, &c. and wishes them to be brief in the communications they may further feel disposed to make on this now stale subject.

Schooner *Azora*, James Pridgeaux master, 29 days from Aux Cay.—On the 19th March, while laying to in a gale shipped a sea, which knocked the ship down on her beam ends; and while in this situation, got her before the wind; examined the hole; found the stanchions and shoring boards gone, and off the bullet in her wing—adjusted the bullet, brought her on an even keel; and on the 20th, after the gale had somewhat subsided, while making sail, lost a man overboard—he was a native of Hamburg, as appears by his protection, and was shipped in St. Thomas, by capt. P—he never had been in America.

FOR THE RECORD.

Mr. Painter,
As a man served his country by drawing the attention of its inhabitants to the advantages it possesses, and thereby contributing to their happiness, I will endeavor to perform that task and point out to part of the inhabitants of many of the lower counties of North Carolina their present situation, the cause of it, and a good method in my opinion to improve it. If they will look back at the long practice of the country, they will acknowledge the past error which must have escaped their notice only from their having grown up with it; and their good sense will prompt them to adopt the plan I propose or set them to thinking and probably devise a better.

The present generation have grown up in the practice of supplying most their immediate wants from *lightwood* or *timber*—which *no thought* was spent on the improvement of the lands which are generally of a thin soil and soon wear out; but when new they produce in their natural state, sufficient for the food of the family, and being plenty, as the old wears out, new is cleared, and soon share the same fate. Of late the *lightwood* and *timber* have become scarce, the best up lands have almost all undergone the common, destructive process of bad cultivation, until they will scarcely produce food sufficient for the man and beast that cultivate them. And as must be expected their inhabitants have become dissatisfied and wish to remove to a new country, where the same practice must leave them in old age, should they live to see that time, in the same situation they now are, and their children be left to seek some other new country.

To remedy the present and future evil, I advise the holders of the old exhausted lands, to inclose them, plough them deep in the fall and sow as much as they can of them in small grain, and rye in preference, to be cut off for hay or other purposes; then sow on the common field peas, to turn in at the fall for manure preparatory to a cotton crop on as much as the commandable force can tend, to be succeeded by Indian corn: so that a rotation of three shifts, viz: first small grain and peas, then cotton and lastly corn. In that way much land may be tended by a small force and that continue to improve every year without that expence of making and hauling out annually the quantity of manure necessary to the fertilising the lands more north where the peas do not grow well, and where the clay lands will not produce them—but still I advise that the making and plowing on manure should not be neglected; it will well pay for the trouble and expense by being put on a few acres of land contiguous to the barn yard, to be planted with turnips and rye, &c., sown in drills at such a distance, as to be tended with the plough, and wheat sown between the drills. A few acres made rich and tended in that way, will produce food for all the cows, horses and sheep, necessary for a considerable family through the winter, besides twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and without the least interfering with each other, but on the contrary, the tend-

ing the root crop will be the ground for wheat, and the turnips and rye will assist in preparing for the root crop the next year, unless land is plenty, then the stubble ground may be the next winter's farm yard, and so alternately. Should the land holder have no use for the turnips, &c. his manure may be advantageously put on his corn ground and hasten the day that his lands will be threefold in value, and be content with his situation, will cease to hanker after the wilderness, where should he die, his widow and children will probably be left destitute of a friend or acquaintance to soothe or protect them.

We have pleasure in stating that a discovery has recently been made of a bed of marble in this country. We saw a specimen of it a few days ago; its surface exhibits a beautiful green, intersected by white, and occasionally tinged with other colours and appears to be capable of a high polish. We have not learnt the exact situation of this bed of marble, nor any other particulars. When we do they shall be communicated.—*Rel. Reg.*

MUTINEERS.

Two seafarers, Michael Kneeland and James Brown, of the brig *Wasp* of Boston, in this case, was brought into Wilmington on a few days past, by the United States brig *Enterprise*, and will be shortly lodged in our jail in order to receive their trial at the ensuing Circuit Court.—*Is.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

March 21, 1821.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a communication has been received at this Department from the Baron Hyde de Neuville, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France, in all extraordinary duties upon vessels of the United States, imposed by the ordinance of His Most Christian Majesty of the 26th of July last, will be remitted, and all obligations given for the payment of such dues, will be cancelled, for all vessels of the United States which entered the ports of France, before the 12th of December last.

The United States' Loan of four millions of dollars has been taken by the Bank of the United States, at 5 per cent. premium. The reader will recollect that this loan bears an interest of only 5 per cent. per annum.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

A Court of Inquiry, we understand, is ordered, to investigate the conduct of Com. Barron, in relation to certain matters which have been alleged against him. The Court is to be composed of Commodores Murray and Stewart, and Capt. Morris, and will assemble at New York early in the ensuing month of May.

Adv. Cos.

A trial took place, at Fredericktown Md. which commenced on the 14th ult. and lasted six days, of an unusual character, in conducting which, we perceive, eight lawyers were employed. It was an indictment against the editor of the Political Examiner, for a libel on one of the Associate Judges of the Fifth Judicial District of the state of Maryland. The editor pleaded not guilty, and gave the truth in evidence, under the act of Assembly, passed in 1803. The verdict returned by the jury was, "Not guilty."

THE FLORIDAS.

It would appear by the following paragraph, which we have copied from the last New York Advocate, that Ferdinand "the beloved" has remembered to forget to give full powers to his captain general of Cuba for the relinquishment of the Floridas to the United States. His deficiency in parchment power will, however, be of little consideration, when we have the right and the physical power to take possession of those provinces, wherever we are inclined to give Jackson the word. It is stated in the Advocate, that the U. S. slop ship Hornet, capt. Read, sailed for Pensacola yesterday week from New York.

The transfer of the Floridas will in all probability take place in a short period after the arrival of the commissioners at the Havana appointed by our government for that purpose. It has been rumoured that the Captain General of Cuba has not received the requisite authority for the transfer of the territory. Should this be the case, there is no other alternative than to take possession of it in form, under the Treaty which has been ratified by both parties—no difference can arise from this cause as the main principle is settled. Gen. Jackson will proceed by land to Florida, and be in readiness to assume the executive department, and from his civil and military experience, his services will be of the utmost importance in organizing the territorial government.

Emigration to that section of our country will be very extensive. The soil and climate present great attractions for the enterprise.

New York, March 29.
We learn from Capt. Wagner, that the brig Gen. Marion, Stores, arrived at St. Thomas on the 18th instant from Manaus, and brought information that the inhabitants of the latter place had revolted, and declared themselves for the Patriots. It was expected the Patriot army in the neighbourhood would immediately enter the city.

ARKANSAS, Jan. 18.

Col. Breckin, U. S. Agent of Indian affairs, arrived in this place on the 7th instant, from Fort Smith, which place he left on the 17th ult.—We learn from him that Gov. Miller, who he left at Fort Smith, expected a meeting of the chiefs from the Cherokee and Osage nations, at that place, on the 20th ult., which he had appointed, with a view to effect a reconciliation of their difficulties, and to prevent another war between those nations. Notwithstanding the late outrage committed by the Osages on a hunting party of the Cherokees, it is yet hoped that by a proper concession on the part of the former, by surrendering the murderers, the Cherokees will be restrained from going to war at this time.

The Indians are not the only people interested in the event of a war between the Osages and Cherokees, or any others on our frontiers. They will have to call on their neighboring tribes and auxiliaries, even from the states, many of whom will have to pass thro' our territory to the scene of action, and it is well known to every one whose unhappy fate it is to inhabit a frontier settlement, in the high road of war parties, of either white or red savages; that necessity, rest or affected, becomes the only rule of law to justify the wanton exercise of self delegated power.

When the news of the Choctaw treaty reached Fort Smith, Gov. Miller, Col. Breckin, and Major Bradford, were there. We understand that these gentlemen, with a promptitude which entitles them to the highest credit, immediately drew up a remonstrance against it, together with a map of the country ceded, to be laid before the President and Senate, and despatched them by express, to Washington city. Dr. Clark volunteered his services to carry these papers, and set out for Washington on the 17th ult.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Two persons have within a few days been committed to prison in this city, on suspicion of being concerned in extensive forgeries on the government. It is understood that the names of these persons are Henry Wright, who is supposed to be of Simpson county, Kentucky, and Robert

The evidence appearing against the accused is not perhaps such as would convict them before a jury, but was sufficiently strong to make it the duty of the paymaster, General, Colonel Towson, (to whose vigilance the detection is owing,) to apply for their arrest, and such as to induce Judge Thruston, after a laborious examination, to commit them for trial. In the mean time, measures, we presume, will be taken by the proper authorities to obtain further information.

Among the papers found in possession of these persons are several certificates and seals of Clerks of Courts of different states relative to magistrates' signatures, apparently genuine, but given on sheep's paper left blank except where the certificate is written, and which, it is apprehended, were intended to be affixed to such documents as the holders might think proper.

So loose a practice on the part of the Clerks of Courts, (whose certificates and seals are chiefly relied on, we believe, in establishing claims of all descriptions,) must necessarily afford the greatest facilities to persons disposed to practise imposition on the government. Indeed, unless the Clerks of Courts refuse to grant certificates, except attached to documents known to be genuine, and executed before the certificate is given, we are informed, that it will be utterly impossible to detect surreptitious documents or to audit genuine claims on the government, without causing great delay and trouble, and consequently vexation, to honest claimants.

N.Y. Int.

LATEST FROM AUX CAYES.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Aux Cayes to a house in this city, dated March 3d, 1821.

"An express has just reached this city from the Capital, announcing that St. Marks and Gonave have revolted, killed the republican chiefs, and taken possession. They have also possession of the plains of Atibonito, and it is expected they will immediately march against the Cape. Gen. Remes is at the head of the rebels, and cries 'Vive le Roi.' Whilst I am writing this the city is in the greatest confusion—we hear the drums beating the alarm. Every colored person has quit business and shouldered the musket. Tomorrow the army will march to the attack under General Marion. All the strong holds and forts around this arrondissement,

are well garrisoned and ready with baggage. President Boyer marched from Port au Prince against the rebels five days ago with 15,000 men. The army of this post will be about 4000 strong. Every general of the republic is ordered to march and this city is now governed by Col. Pinson. All here is activity. It is reported that Gen. Francisco of St. Marks, fell the first victim. Such is the report, and what we see. Markets dull."—*Adv. Fr. Journal.*

THE CONGRESS AT LAYBACH.

Boston, Feb. 9.
The following list of Ministers assembled at Laybach is indicative of very serious business.

Austria.—The Prince de Metternich, with MM. de Spiegel and de Genlis; M. de Vincent, Minister of Austria at the Court of France; the Court d'Inquisition, Civil Governor for Austria of the Venetian Territory; Mr. de Bombelles, new Minister of Austria to the King of Naples.

France.—The Count de Biseas, the French Ambassador at Rome; the Marquis de Careme, French Ambassador at the Court of Vienna; M. de la Ferrière, French Ambassador at the Court of Russia.

Russia.—The Secretary of State, M. de Capo, d'Assis and Count Nesselrode.

M. Pazzo di Bergamo, Bucius, Minister at the Court of France; the Count de Mecignano, Minister at the Court of Sardinia; M. de Querl, Minister of Russia to the King of the Two Sicilies; L. de Severin, Councillor of State; Generals Prince Wolkoff, Czernitchoff, Onwa off, Opharowski; the Count de Golowitsky, Minister at the Court of Vienna; the Prince of Goritschakoff.

Prussia.—The Prince of Hardenberg, Chancellor of State, and the Count de Berinson, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

England.—Mr. Gordon, provincial charge des affaires from the Court of London; Lords Seward and Clonwilliam were expected.

Two Sicilies.—The Prince de Russo, Minister to the Court of Vienna; the Marquis de Ruffo, Secretary of State; the Prince de Butera Chamberlain to his Majesty.

Sardinia.—The Count de Saint Masses, Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Count de Aglie, Minister at the Court of London.

Tuscany.—The Prince de Cossigny, Minister of the Grand Duke.

Modena.—The Marquis de Molza, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BOSTON, April 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Falcon, Capt. Lewis, which arrived at this port on 2d ult., we received papers to the 20th Feb. ten days later than our previous advices. The most important intelligence which they contain is, that the King of Naples had issued a proclamation at Laybach, in which he declares the Parliament of Naples an unlawful assembly—recommends to the Neapolitans to receive the Austrians as friends, and promises to grant them a constitution on his return. It is said the Austrian army has advanced in three divisions upon Naples. The particulars of this information will be found under the proper dates. It will be perceived that the vague report of the advance of the Austrians, brought by the last arrival, was as we conjectured, entirely unfounded.

Advices had been received from Naples to Jan. 30. The Parliament was to be prorogued on the following day, by the Prince Regent in person. The prorogation was not expected for a longer period than the middle of March, & in the meantime the Deputies would remain in Naples to assist by their counsel should emergency occur. Intense anxiety existed in all ranks of the community, on the subject of the deliberations at Laybach.

It is asserted that a Mr. Wise, a young gentleman of talents, the head of the Watertown family of that name, is shortly to receive in marriage, the hand of Beatrice daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, a young lady of considerable beauty and fortune.

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The following is an extract of a letter dated.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 13.
The important information, which follows, is taken from one of our journals.
"Leybach Feb. 2.—The Austrian army passed the Po on the 26th and 29th of January, and is advancing on Naples by three different routes. Forty thousand men will first advance to the frontier, who will announce, in case of resistance, that they will be followed by 80,000 more!"

"His Majesty the King of Naples has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, in which he orders the immediate dissolution of Parliament. He also calls on them to receive the Austrians as friends, and promises, on his return, to give them a constitution."

"We have not time to ascertain the effect of this intelligence on our passage."

"P. S. We just learn that a copy of the proclamation by the King of Naples, has been received in this place, and that it accords, in substance, with what is above related."

"To the above we must add, in brief, that the French papers last received contain a variety of paragraphs, whose tendency is to confirm the ominous intelligence that the Austrian army had positively marched for Naples."

Lord Grey, in the House of Lords, made a motion, Feb. 20th, for copies of all communications between the English and foreign governments, relating to the affairs of Naples. He commented upon, and opposed, the principles of the circular communication of the sovereigns from Tropau, and Lord Castlereagh's answer of the 19th of Jan.—calling the conduct of the ministry undecided, temporizing, and pusillanimous.

The Earl of Liverpool, opposed the motion, and vindicated the neutral course adopted by the ministry. He disavowed any intention of engaging in hostilities on one side or the other. After further debate the motion was negatived.

INSURRECTION AT MADRID.

A second edition of the Courier contains the following article, under the above heading:

"We have just received a private letter from Paris, of which the following is an extract:

"While closing this letter, a note from the Spanish embassy informs me, that yesterday a courier arrived, in about six days from Spain, bringing news of a general insurrection at Madrid; the King's guard massacred; his person threatened—in short, a most terrible catastrophe. This I unfortunately consider as official."

New Advertisements.

MUSIC.

A HAND ORGAN with six barrels, playing sixty tunes, (Psalms, Hymns, Marches & many popular airs,) just from the hands of the Workman, and pronounced by him to be in excellent order: and being a large and handsome piece of furniture, it would adorn the best room in any gentleman's house; for sale by the subscriber, at a reduced price and on accommodating terms. It may be seen at my residence, at any time.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

River shore, April 12.—3w303

Shop, Tavern, and Oyster-House keeper, who sell spirituous liquors by a smaller measure than the quart, will do well to apply immediately for their Licences. A list of licences issued, will be handed to the Solicitor at the next Superior Court; and every Retailer, Tavern, or Oyster House keeper, within the County of Beaufort, not having previously obtained a Licence, may then expect a hearing before the Judge.

Apply to

JOSEPH B. HINTON, D. C. L.

April 13.—3w303

A Watch key.

WAS found some days since in Washington, by a negro of mine, and delivered to me, for the owner, who will get it again, on application to me, and by paying the cost of this advertisement. The negro would willingly receive a trifling reward, if the owner thinks he deserves it.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

April 12.—1w—60c.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the stable of the subscriber on Tuesday night the 13th inst., a small dark bay Horse, formerly owned by Joel Dickinson, and is well known in the neighborhood of Yankee Hall—he is about six years old, has a blazed face, and has one shoe on his right fore foot—if stolen, the person apprehending the thief and securing him, that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars—if strayed, the person restoring him to the owner, shall be suitably rewarded.

JAMES ELLISON.

Washington, March 16, 1821.—3w303

Gallagher's Tavern.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that in consideration of the hardness of the times, and the decreased price of provision, his rates shall in future be as low as any house in the place.

His Bar is furnished with the best liquors; his Stables are good, and well supplied with the best of forage; and his servants are careful and attentive;—with those advantages, the convenience of his House, his own personal attention, he hopes to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom.

JOHN CALLAGHER.

N. B. The Reading Room is kept in his house, where are received and kept on file some of the best papers in the union.—Also the Bermuda-Gazette, as regular as the intercourse between the two places will admit.—Strangers are admitted gratis.

April 13.—1803

John Jackson,

HAS FOR SALE,

1000 lbs. St. Uba Salt,
5 hds. Molasses,
5 do. W. I. Rum,
3 pipes Brandy,
10 lbs. Baltimore Whiskey,
10 do. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Sugar,
10 do. best Salt, superfine Fleur,
for family use.
10 half do. do. do.
10 firkins Butter, do. do.
20 boxes China Tea Sets,
10 copper Sills, from 37 to 75. galls each,
at the reduced price of \$1 per gallon,
head and worm, given in.
1 hhd. Loaf Sugar,
2 chests Hysop Tea,
50 Grind Stones, all sizes,
40 casks Thomaston Lime,
10 boxes yellow Soap,
10 do. mould Candies,
1000 Spanish and American Secars, Porter
in bottles, Coffee, Pepper, Cordials, Gin,
Powder in kegs and cannisters superior quality,
Tobacco, Cheese.

I will purchase 22 inch cypress or juniper
Shingles, regular in the lengths and not less
than 4 inches wide, and 5-8 inch thick at
the butt, and well drawn.

April 12, 1821.—3w303

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office, at Washington,
N. C. 1st—April 1821.

A.

J. J. Abert, Robert Argoe, Thomas Ad-
dros 2, Hugh Armstrong, Washington
Atheneum Society, Washington Atheneum
Society, to the President or Treasurer.

B.

William Bernard, Henry Brightman, Mrs
Brightman, Lyman Banks, Jacob Blackwell
Jubb Bonner.

C.

Isaac Collier 4, David Campen, Joshua
Cook, Solomon Cato, Elizabeth A. Case,
Mary Caraway, Patience Cook.

D.

Norton Dickerson, William Dearing,
Baylies Davis.

E.

John W. Fisher.

F.

Benjamin Girkin, Alexander Gallop, John
Gavit 2.

G.

Sally B. Hooker 2, James R. Hooker,
Homer Higley, Robert Hudnell, Rachel
Hawkins, Corrill Higley, Charles Julian.

H.

Zachariah Judkins.

I.

Thomas Kennedy.

J.

Sidney Lucy.

K.

Gardener Morse 2, Hugh McCullough,

William McMillin.

L.

James Pridcamp.

M.

Gideon Tant.

N.

John Waters, Christopher Williams,

Jeremiah Woolard, Mrs. Williams, Olive

Wilson, Howard W. Wall.

O.

John Williams, Christopher Williams,

Jeremiah Woolard, Mrs. Williams, Olive

Wilson, Howard W. Wall.

P.

John Williams, Christopher Williams,

Jeremiah Woolard, Mrs. Williams, Olive

Wilson, Howard W. Wall.

Q.

John Williams, Christopher Williams,

Jeremiah Woolard, Mrs. Williams, Olive

Wilson, Howard W. Wall.

R.

John Williams, Christopher Williams,

Jeremiah Woolard, Mrs. Williams, Olive

Wilson, Howard W. Wall.

S.

John Williams, Christopher Williams,

Jeremiah Woolard, Mrs. Williams, Olive

Wilson, Howard W. Wall.

T.

Gideon Tant.

W.

John Williams, Christopher Williams,

Jeremiah Woolard, Mrs. Williams, Olive

Wilson, Howard W. Wall.

X.

John Williams, Christopher Williams,

Jeremiah Woolard, Mrs. Williams, Olive

Wilson, Howard W. Wall.

Y.

John Williams, Christopher Williams,

Jeremiah Woolard, Mrs. Williams, Olive

Wilson, Howard W. Wall.

Z.

John Williams, Christopher Williams,

Jeremiah Woolard, Mrs. Williams, Olive

Wilson, Howard W. Wall.

contain 200 lbs. of good, merchantable Pork or Bacon; each barrel of Flour 156 lbs. of good fine Flour, Flaxseed, Lard, Fish, and like wise all descriptions of Lumber, must be agreeable to law; otherwise I will strictly condemn, and put in force the Act of Assembly relative to the inspection of all such articles, against any person who may violate the same after that day.

F. BROOKS, Inspector.

Washington, March 22, 1821.—6w300.

50-dollars reward.

ON the night of the 3d inst. the following negroes confined in the Jail of Beaufort County as runaways, broke and escaped therefrom, viz:

HARRY, or Harry Martin, lately owned by Benjamin H. Martin of Newbern; lately purchased and now owned by John W. Clay of Tennessee. He is about thirty five years of age, yellowish complexion, about five feet 8 inches high; a considerable part of his front teeth out, and he lisps a little—He is well known in Newbern.

JOHN CALLAGHER.

N. B. The Reading Room is kept in his house, where are received and kept on file some of the best papers in the union.—Also the Bermuda-Gazette, as regular as the intercourse between the two places will admit.—Strangers are admitted gratis.

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POETRY.

From the Albany Ploughboy.

A NEW SONG.

Why are there so many old maidens;
This thought my mind often alarms?
Like a frost-bitten plant, when it fades,
Many maidens are losing their charms.

That there is a natural cause
For it, I will never believe;
Old nature had but the same laws,
Since the first days of Adam and Eve.

It is the refinement we boast,
That causes such changes in loves
Then may that refinement be lost,
Or reason its foibles reprove.

Or is the prodigal course,
Which too many maidens pursue?
There's scarcely a practice that's worse
And it surely does thousands undo.

The daughters of farmers have chang'd
Their homespun for gew gaws and crape,
Their intellects, too, are deranged;
The fashion of cities they ape.

Now a days there is scarcely a lass,
That is not tip'd off in the ton;
No matter her standing and class;
She must have her fineries on.

And then as an old proverb says,
She delighteth in gadding abroad,
With visits, and parties, and plays,
She spends half her time on the road.

A prudent young man will declare,
I cannot support such a wife;
I will matrimony forsake,
And rather live single for life.

All you, my young friends, I advise,
To lay foolish fashions aside,
Let some at least think you are wise;
You may then become bridegroom and bride.

And be blest with the promises made,
Which will sweeten the cares of this life
And a stone may be grac'd where you're laid.
When you're dead, with kind husband or wife.

An old—but good thing.

From the Petersburg Republican.

Mr. PEGUIN—

A writer in your last paper, under the signature of "A Citizen," in speaking of one of the Candidates for a seat in the state legislature, has alluded to a proclamation issued by Gov. Chittenden, of Vermont, during the late war, directing the return of the troops of that state from the state of New York, whither they had been ordered by the competent authority, to defend the republic from a threatened invasion. I wish you to publish the answer of the "brave men" of Vermont, who not only refused to obey the orders of the governor, but continued in the service of their country, until they were honorably discharged. Gov. Chittenden was a federalist of the Boston stamp, but the people of that state were made of purer metal. They had not forgot the deeds of their fathers in the revolutionary struggle; and spurned the insidious order to desert the standard of their country. The following is the answer of the militia to the governor's proclamation. Its appearance in the columns of the Republican will gratify every

AMERICAN.

April 4, 1821.

It will be borne in remembrance, that Mr. Spooner is from Vermont.

CANTONMENT, PLATTSBURG, Nov. 15, 1813.

To his excellency Martin Chittenden, esqr. governor, captain general and commander in chief, in and over the state of Vermont.

Sir—A most novel and extraordinary proclamation from your excellency, ordering and directing such portion of the militia of the third brigade in the third division of the militia of Vermont, now doing duty in the state of New York, both officers and men, forthwith to return to the respective places of their residence, has just been communicated to the undersigned officers of said brigade. A measure so unexampled, requires we should state to your excellency, the reasons which induce us absolutely and positively to refuse obedience to the order contained in your excellency's proclamation. With due deference to your excellency's opinion, we humbly conceive, that when we are ordered into the service of the United States, it becomes our duty, when required, to march to the defence of any section of the union. We are not of that class who believe that our duties as citizens or soldiers are circumscribed within the narrow lim-

its of the town or state in which we reside; but that we are under paramount obligation to our common country, to the great confederacy of states. We further conceive that while we are in actual service, and during the period for which we were ordered into service, your excellency's power over us, as governor of the state of Vermont, is suspended.

If it is true, as your excellency states, that "we are out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of Vermont," we would ask from whence your excellency derives the right, or pretence to exercise the power of ordering us to return from the service in which we are now engaged. If we were legally ordered into the service of the United States, your excellency must be sensible that you have no authority to order us out of that service. If we were illegally ordered into the service, our continuance in it, is either voluntary or compulsory. If voluntary, it gives no one a right to remonstrate or complain; if compulsory, we can appeal to the laws of our country for redress against those who illegally restrain us of our liberty. In either case we cannot perceive the right your excellency has to interfere in the business. Viewing the subject in this light, we conceive it our duty to declare unequivocally to your excellency, that we shall not obey your excellency's order for returning; but shall continue in the service of our country until legally and honorably discharged. An invitation or order to desert the standard of our country will never be obeyed by us, although it proceeds from the governor and captain general of Vermont.

Perhaps it is proper, that we should content ourselves with merely giving your excellency the reasons which prevailed upon us to disregard your proclamation; but we are impressed with the belief, that our duty to ourselves, to the soldiers under our command, and to the public require that we should expose to the world, the motives which were intended to be produced, and objects to be accomplished by such an extraordinary proclamation.—We shall take the liberty to state to your excellency plainly, our sentiments on this subject.—We consider your proclamation as a gross insult to the officers and soldiers in service; inasmuch as it implies that they are so ignorant of their rights as to believe you have authority to command them in their present situation, or so abased as to follow your insidious advice. We cannot regard your proclamation in any other light than as an unwarrantable stretch of executive authority issued from the worst motives to effect the basest purposes. It is in our opinion, a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by irritation, to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace. We cannot perceive what other object your excellency could have in view than to embarrass the operations of the army, to excite mutiny and sedition among the soldiers, and to induce them to desert, that they might forfeit the wages to which they are entitled for their patriotic service.

We have however the satisfaction to inform your excellency, that although your proclamations have been distributed among the soldiers by your agent delegated for that purpose, they have failed to produce the intended effect—and although it may appear incredible to your excellency, even soldiers have discernment sufficient to perceive, that the proclamation of a governor when issued out of the line of his duty, is a harmless, inoffensive, nugatory, document. They regard it with mingled emotions of pity and contempt for its author, and as a striking monument of folly.

Before we conclude, we feel ourselves in justice to your excellency, bound to declare, that a knowledge of your excellency's character induces us to believe, that folly and infamy of the proclamation which your excellency has put your signature to, is wholly to be ascribed to advisers, with whom we believe your excellency is unhappily encompassed.

We are with due respect your excellency's obedient servants,

signed by all the Officers.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

The truce concluded in Nov. last by Morillo, with the chief of the Colombian republic, has been violated by Morillo's successor. By the terms of the truce, the royal flotilla, then in harbor were to depart and the vessels which should arrive, were to have full opportunity to obtain supplies and depart at leisure. The royal authorities, however, have not sent away the naval armament, nor have they regarded the representations that have been made to them on this head: a consequence of which, the republican authorities have ordered the concentration of the several military divisions, and indicated an immediate movement on what point is rather to be surprised than known.

The royal governor of Maracaibo, who is a native of South America, on the 27th of January last, after sending despatches to the republican government at Cucuta, proclaimed his adherence, and that of the

province of Maracaibo, to the Colombian republic.—The event was celebrated by three days of festivity.

The advices from Cartagena are auspicious. A cordial understanding has taken place since the intercourse was opened, & the liberal conduct of the republican chiefs their decorum in their public transactions, and that effect in their manners and habits which the possession of freedom always gives and which is the more prepossessing, as the restraint was before severe, all have contributed to favor the cause of liberty. It was expected the independent flag would be hoisted at Cartagena the middle of March.

Aurora.

CHARLESTON, March 26.

FROM THE FRIGATE MACEDONIAN.

On the 22d of February, the sloop Philo, arrived here on Saturday from Smyrna, fell in with the ship Panther, Capt. Austin, of Boston, from Callao, bound to Gibraltar, who put on board George Harris, a seaman

to assist Capt. Percival in navigating his vessel, and also, despatches from Captain Downes, of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, for Government. From this seaman we learn that he left Callao, in the Panther, in the month of November last; and that the report of the massacre of a part of a boat's crew of the Macedonian is correct. The following are given as the particulars:—

Lord Cochrane entered the harbor of Callao, as already stated, in the month of October, and anchored just without gunshot of the forts. The following night, he attacked in his boats captured, and succeeded in bringing out a Spanish frigate. This exasperated the Spaniards at Callao, who charged the crews of the Macedonian, and the British frigate Hyperion, lying at an anchor in the harbor, with aiding Lord C. with the means of carrying his attack into execution. The next day, a boat from the American frigate, on approaching the town, was fired upon by the soldiers—three of her crew, (the Purser's Steward and two seamen) were killed, and most of the others wounded; but they finally succeeded in making their escape.

A boat from the Hyperion, ignorant of what had happened to the American boat, was also approaching the town, when they were cautioned against doing so, by a boat from a Spanish government brig, which had aided in saving the remainder of the crew of the Macedonian's boat, and who appeared to be much exasperated at the conduct of the soldiers.

At this time Captain Downes was at Lima, a distance of ninety miles; and Lieut. Murray who was in command, immediately despatched a letter, privately, to apprise him of what had taken place. He directed that a boat from the ship should be in readiness to receive him at a small port about 30 miles distant; and disguising himself, and obtaining a horse from the Vice Roy of Lima, he succeeded in regaining his vessel, notwithstanding the exasperated state of the public feeling.

Lord Cochrane, who was still cruising off the port, declared his intention of destroying the town of Callao, on his next attack. His treatment to American vessels in that neighborhood was not complained of, notwithstanding it was known to him that many of them had Spanish property on board. The American and British merchant vessels had dropped down the harbor, after being fired upon from the fort.

The ship Panther left Callao, about a fortnight after the above event took place, and proceeded in company with the Macedonian to Pata, a port about 4 degrees to windward, where she left the frigate on the 14th December.

Courier.

In a letter to the editor of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, has the following diverting anecdote of James Laidlaw, one of his countrymen.

He was always a singular and highly amusing character, cherishing very antiquated and exploded ideas in science, religion and politics. He never was at any school, and what scraps of education he had attained, had all been picked up by himself. Nothing excited his indignation more than the theory of the earth wheeling round on its axis, and journeying round the sun; he had many strong logical arguments against it, and nailed them all with the scripture. When he first began to hear tell of North America, about 20 years ago, he would not believe me that Fife was not in it, and declared that he saw it from the Castle Hill in Edinburgh. I remember, and always will, a night that I had with him about seventeen years ago, he and one Walter Bryden, better known by the appellation of Cow Wat, Thomas Hogg, the celebrated Ettrick tailor, and myself, were all drinking in a little change house, one evening. After the whisky had fairly begun to operate, Laidlaw and Cow Wat went to loggerheads about Hell, about which their tenets of belief totally differed. The dispute was carried on with such acrimony on both sides, that Wat had several times beaten

his great cudgel, and threatened to knock his opponent down. Laidlaw perceived that the tailor and I were convulsed with laughter, and joined us for some time with all his heart; but all at once he began to look grave, and the tear stood in his eye. "Ay ye may laugh!" said he, "great general! Its weel ken'd that ye're just twa that laugh at every thing that's good. Ye ha'e mair need to pray for the poor auld heretic than laugh at him when ye see he's on the bairn way that leads to destruction. I'm really sorry for I think we sude join and pray for him. For my part I shall lend my mite." With that he laid off his slouched hat, and kneeled down on the floor, leaning forward on a chair; where he prayed a long prayer for Cow Wat, as he familiarly called him when representing his forlorn case to his Maker. I do no' know what I would give now to have a copy of that prayer, for I never heard any thing like it. It was so cutting, that before the end, Wat rose up foaming with rage, heaved his stick, and cried, "I tell ye, ye ower, Jamie Laidlaw, I wan be prayed for at that gate."

If there were different places and degrees of punishment, he said, as the auld boary reprobate maintained—that was to say, three or four Hells—then he prayed that poor Cow Wat might be preferred to the easiest one. "We coudna expect na better a place," he said, "and indeed we would be ashamed to ask it. But on the other hand," he continued, "if it be true, that the object of our petition cheated James Cunningham an' Sandy o' Bowerhope, ou' o' from twa to three hundred pounds o' lamb aill, why, we can hardly ask sic a situation for him; an' if it be farther true, tha he left his ain wife, Nanay Stoithart, and took up with another, (whom be named name and surname), really we have hardly the face to ask any mitigation for him at a'."

The tailor, and I, and another one, I have forgot who it was, but think it was probably Adie o' Aberlisk, were obliged to hold Wat by main force upon his chair till the prayer was finished.

25 dollars reward.

RAN AWAY about the 10th of June, my negro man GEORGE about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black complexion, and has remarkably large white eyes. George was formerly the property of Dr. T. A. Cabarrus, subsequently the property of Mr. Benjamin Runyon, and recently purchased by me from him. George is probably lurking about Edenton, where he was raised, and I understand, has a sister who was emancipated by the late A. Cabarrus.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of and delivery of the above negro to me, or secured in any jail, so that I get him again. JOHN MYERS

Bellefont, near Washington,
Beaufort County, 20th Nov. 1820—tf287

FOR SALE

TAAT commodious House and Lot on Main street, well known as the Brick Tavern, last in the occupation of Mrs. Ransom as a Public House.—It is presumed that the situation of this property is too well known, to require any description of its present actual value, or of its probable future enhancement in value.—Notes, with good security, negotiable at the Bank, and renewable by paying the usual instalments will be received in payment.

For further particulars, apply to William Blackledge, Esquire or in his absence to, THOMAS W. BLACKLEDGE.

Washington, Sept. 24—tf 225.

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BLANKS

are constantly kept on hand, and for sale at the Printing Office.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common deeds; Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels (Registered and Enrolled); Attachments, & Bonds, Warrants; Seamen's Articles, &c.

TERMS.

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No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, and orders to that effect either verbally or in writing, from the Subscriber, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines will be inserted at 60 cents the first time and 50 for each continuance.

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